The Knoxville Independent

GEO W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET. OFFICE PHONE (OLD) _____296 RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD)___686



Your Flag and My Flag By WILBUR D. NESBIT

Your Fing and my Fing! To every star and stripe
The drems beat as hearts beat and fifter shrilly pipel
Your Fing and my Fing—a blessing in the sky:
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
frome land and far land and half the world around,
lid Glery hears our glad salues and ripples to the sound!





Entered at the postoffice at Knox-wille, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies,

"No men living are more worthy be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not hon-estly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

FOR REPEAL OF LUXURY TAX

House Ways and Means Committee Favorable Report on Resolution Asking Action.

Washington, May 28.-By unantcommittee ordered a favorable report on a resolution repealing the so-called semlluxury taxes in the war revenue bill. Action on proposed repeal of other tax levies in the bill was deferred.

Hanged in Court Yard.

Lamar, Mo.-Shortly after Jay Lynch had pleaded guilty to the murder of Sheriff John Harlow and his son and had been sentenced to life imprisonment, 24 men entered the courtroom, took Lynch from the hands of officers and hanged him in the yard before a crowd of 500 persons. When Lynch's body was swung into the air the spectators, including many women and children, cheered. Lynch is one of few white men to be lynched in Missouri. Immediately after Judge B. C. Thurman passed sentence he ordered Lynch to be taken to his office under guard of seven deputies. Here he was seized by the men.

Practically all the important packing houses in Toronto, Canada, have decided to reduce their hours from 60 and 54 to 48 a week. The change will affect in all about 3,500 men. A corresponding adjustment of wages will follow, the managers in most cases announcing that they will pay the same rate as formerly.

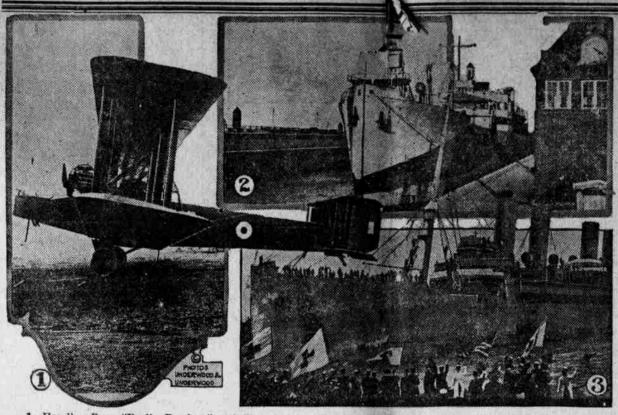
The S. Bleichroeder Banking company of Berlin, Germany, which owns nearly all the shares of the Great Oppeln mine at Oppeln, Silesia, has arranged to turn over its stock to members of the miners' union at par. The mine will, if the arrangement is carried out, become the first in Germany to be owned by the employees.

Striking members of the Harbor Lighter Captains' union of New York voted unanimously to reject an offer of a 15 per cent wage increase, with no changes in working hours, submitted to them on behalf of the New York Boat Owners' association by T. W. O'Connor, international president of the Longshoremen's union. The union's

chief demand is for an eight-hour day. Bonuses running all the way from 20 per cent to 200 per cent are being distributed among their employees by a number of the largest shipping and

banking firms in Japan.

The Panama Canal Zone Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades council, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have protested to national headquarters against the activities of two organizers from the maintenance of way employees' union of the United States, who are trying to organize the West Indian laborers, promising them they will get 40 cents an hour for track work.



1-Handley Page "Berlin Bomber," with Rolls Royce engines, that is being set up in Newfoundland for a try at a transatlantic flight in June. 2-U. S. S. Westward Ho in the Kiel canal carrying food sent by the Polish national committee to the starving Polea and Jews. 3-Arrival of the transport Mount Vernon carrying the One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry, formerly the Second regiment L N. G. of Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Given Another Week to Complete Their Protests Against the Treaty.

ALLIES CONCEDING NOTHING

Ironic Replies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's Notes-Displeased American Experts Resign-Wilson's Stand on Wartime Prohibition Arouses Storm - Suffrage Winning in Congress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Stalling and playing for time by handing in many voluminous protests and promising to produce many more, the German delegates to the peace conference succeeded last week in gaining an extension of time to May 29 for making their full reply to the treaty terms. To expedite the work Brockdorff-Rantzau asked leave for a special train to take printing presses and printers to Versailles.

Among the notes, he said, that are to be presented to the allies were those dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, with the occupied territories, with the extent and discharge of the reparations obligation undertaken by Germany, with labor laws, with German mous vote the house ways and means private property in enemy countries, and with territorial questions in the

> The answers of the allies to the notes already submitted by the Germans could not have given the latter much encouragement as to results. When they complained of the taking of mines and nitrate beds they were told the treaty did not prevent their buying minerals and nitrates from other nations; when they objected to the loss of their mercantile shipping and the consequent loss of employment for their sailors, they were reminded that the allies were not thus nearly compensated for their losses due to submarine ravages; and when they said Germany would be unable to feed her population if deprived of agricultural lands, they were told the reduction of population through the loss of territory left her fewer mouths to feed, and the Germans could easily obtain agricultural products from other countries.

The attitude of the allied delegates is that their countries have suffered far too much already, and it is the turn of Germany, and they assert the German people cannot shirk the responsibility for the war because of a partial and perhaps nominal change in their form of government and in its personalities. Such, indeed, was the substance of the reply of the council of four to the German note regarding reparations, in which the Hun delegates declared Germany would not admit responsibility. They were told it was too late to take such a position and that it was impossible to disassociate responsibility from reparation. Having asserted the German people would not have undertaken a war of aggression, they are reminded that they approved of Secretary Lansing's note of November 5, 1918, in which it was stated that the obligation to make reparation "arises out of Germany's aggression by land, sea and air." The Germans asked that the report of the commission on responsibility be communicated to them; this was peremptorily refused.

Of course it is apparent that in trying to disclaim the responsibility of the German people for the war of aggression the Berlin delegates are relying on President Wilson's early contention that America was making war not on the German people but on the military autocracy that was oppressing them. After a while he admitted he was disillusioned by realization that the German people heartily supported their government as long as they were winning battles ,and then he directed the exertion of "force without stint or

limit." However, the Germans choose to remember rather his former stand. and on that and the Fourteen Points, they base most of their objections to the treaty terms. Those points are especially emphasized in the statement issued last week by the Scheidemann cabinet which says Germany cannot possibly accept the treaty as formu-

What the Germans really will do about the treaty is still the subject of much speculation. Opinion in Paris that they ultimately will sign is unchanged, and is supported by advices from Berlin to the effect that a powerful party is growing there in favor of submitting to the allies and gaining peace that will permit the resumption of business. In this the Independent Socialists are joined by bankers, merchants and many others, who say that anything would be preferable to bolshevism. In Washington it is believed that the Ebert government may retire temporarily in order to let a dummy government approve the treaty. The dummies thereupon would be ousted by public opinion and the Ebert crowd could return, but the treaty would have been signed.

It may be that final ratification of the treaty will be delayed by the action of the United States senate, which has begun debate on the league of nations covenant. Some Republication leaders wish to notify the peace conference formally that the covenant must be amended and should be separated from the peace treaty of which it is now an integral part. It is certain, too, that the peace terms will be scrutinized at length by the senate, Senator Hitchcock and other supporters of the government are convinced that both the treaty and the league covenant will be ratified by the senate.

An interesting fact concerning the peace negotiations has just developed. A number of the experts attached to the American delegation have resigned, declaring the treaty is unacceptable to them in many respects. They were taken over to gather historical, racial and other data, and they assert that the mass of information they handed in has not been used or even read by the delegates. They more than intimate that the framing of the peace treaty degenerated quickly into a process of bargaining and that Mr. Wilson was compelled to surrender his ideals, one after another, in order to put across his main idea of a league of nations. According to these malcontents, the settlement of the Saar basin, Danzig, Shantung and other problems was all wrong, and they evidently have no confidence that the Italian muddle will be cleared up properly and justly.

What shall be done with Turkey? was a question that occupied the attention of the council of four last week, President Wilson acting rather in an advisory capacity since America was not at war with the Porte. Some of the delegates wish the sultan to be removed to a small territory in Asia Minor and Constantinople turned over to the United States under mandate. The Indian delegates, however, fear that to force the sultan to quit Constantinople would cause great trouble in the Mohammedan world, and therefore the British prefer that he be left there but with only spiritual powers. Though it seems to be accepted that America shall be the mandatory for Armenia, it is not at all certain that the American people would be willing to take charge of the Turkish capital.

Continued fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians gave the delegates added trouble, for the Ukrainians, who were losing ground in Galicia, complained bitterly, blaming the "insane policy of the allies in supporting the Poles." Paderewski apparently cannot compel his countrymen to cease hostilities, and the council of four took under consideration the wisdom of giving further support to any people who refuse to obey orders from the conference. Jews throughout the world also have been aroused against the Poles by reports of bloody pogroms in which thousands of their race have been slain, and mass-meetings of protest were held last week in the larger American cities. The leaders of the tery.

Poles deny the accuracy of the stories and point to the fact that their relief organization is supplying food and clothing to Jew and gentile alike.

Recent news from the near East says Lenine and Trotzky have established airplane communication with the Hungarian communists and are urging Bela Kun to hold out at all costs, promising aid as soon as they get possession of Roumania. The Red army, it is asserted, has orders to burn Budapest and scatter if too hard pressed. Meanwhile an anti-communist government has been set up at Arad, Hungary, and the belief that it has the backing of the allies is confirmed by the arrival there of Gen, Franchet d'Esperey for the purpose of directing a new movement against Budapest. Lenine is quoted as declaring he will make class warfare until capitalism is destroyed and the whole world is one in brotherhood.

Admiral Kolchak has been notified that the allies will recognize the government at Omsk as soon as it is firmly established and a constituent assembly is formed, and he has replied that he is striving hopefully toward that end. It is said only 50,000 of the Czecho-Slovak troops who went to Russia are left, and these are making their way to their homes in Bohemia.

The international woman's congress (Worldb, after registering its opposition to the peace treaty, has adopted a resolution declaring that the women of the world will go on strike the moment another war starts, whether or not it is ordered by the league of

President Wilson's message cabled from Paris and read to congress assembled in extraordinary session, mestic legislation, most of which had been anticipated by the caucus program of the Republicans, who control both houses. These include the question of labor, the revision of taxes, the stimulating of foreign trade, the return of telegraph and telephone lines to their owners, the settlement of the rallroad question and the adoption of woman suffrage. Mr. Wilson added the advice that the war-time prohibition law, which goes into effect July I, be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to beers and wines. For a day or so the "wets" were jubilant over this part of the message, but the "drys" promptly declared their intention to prevent any such action as the president recommended, and took steps to put into effect the measure as it stands. Temperance and church bodies all over the country joined in denunciation of Mr. Wilson for what they termed surrender to the enemy, Sheppard of Texas, introducing in the senate a bill providing means for enforcement of the law, said he knew of no senator brave enough to introduce a bill repealing the measure, and in any event such an attempt would be certainly defeated. He attributed the president's attitude to representations made to him of widespread unrest among labor as to enforcement of

The suffragists are about to reap the reward of their years of strenuous effort. The house last week passed a resolution for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and there seems to be no doubt that the senate will take similar action, for enough votes are pledged. The vote in the house was 304 to 88, most of the opposition coming from the Southern Democrats.

Spectacular success and tragic failure marked the week's doings in aerial pavigation. Three American navy seaplanes, after making the flight to Newfoundland, salled away for the Azores along a course dotted with navy vessels. One reached its destination safely, one was lost near the Islands, though the crew was rescued, and the third, after landing on the water, "taxied" 205 miles to its port-a wonderful achievement. The successful plane was prepared for further flight

to Portugal and thence to England. Pilot Hawker and Navigator Grieve, in their Sopwith plane, undertook their long-planned flight direct from Newfoundland to Ireland, and met the fate of so many ploneers. They never reached land, and just what befell them probably will be forever a mys-



by Wilbur D Nesbit

Tour Flag and My Flag

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes— An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers— Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones Who planned the structure in the former years, Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west And in the mighty song their lips send forth The fullness of our faith is all expressed. And deeper than the very deepest chord Are the foundations laid in days agone When men for hearth and home and manhood warred-The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song That quivers in the bosom of the sky There flames the flag of faith above the throng-The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die. The flag of promise floats from sea to sea, The bugles shout in answer to the drum And send a sense of strength to you and me From days that were, and are, and are to come!



"MADE IN AMERICA"

Push For Prosperity!

Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here. When you buy ask where the articles are made. Reject foreign goods. Commodities made by American labor ought to be good enough for American citizens.

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE. J. W. Surcy vs. C. M. Tallant, et al.

No. 16946 Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the

Peace for Knox County Tennessee. In this cause, it appears by affi-davit that defendant C. M. Tallant to justly indebted to plaintiff, and is s a non resident of Tennessee, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied upon his property and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the City of Knoxville, Tenn., for four consecutive weeks, commanding the defendant, C. M. Tallant appear before me. at my office in Knoxville, Tenn.ron the 6th. day of June 1919 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded

with ex parte.

This 10th day of May 1919
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

May, 10 17-24-3: 1919

Subscribe for the Knoxville Independ

The National Federation of General Workers in Great Britain, representing nearly 1,000,000 men and women, is making a strenuous fight for a 44-hour work week.

Nearly all the ship yards in England, Scotland and Ireland were made idle, owing to workmen leaving their places until they are granted shorter hours and improved working conditions, The managers of the Burden iron

mills in Troy, N. Y., announced that the plant would close for an indefinite period. Lack of orders was given as the reason. The mills employ 5,000 hands.

The strike of employes of slaughter houses at Paris, France, has been de clared off, the men being satisfied with measures being taken by the authorities to remedy conditions of which complaint was made.

Closer co-operation is being brought about between the Regina (Canada) Great War Veterans' association and the Trades and Labor council by the granting to the veterans of five seats on the labor council.

Send Us Your Job Printing.